Wellesley College News

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HISTORIAN VIEWS BRITISH RELATIONS

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On Thursday, January 15, at 8:00 in Billings Hall, Professor Robert McElroy, formerly of Princeton, lectured on *Obstacles to Current British-American Relations*. Professor McElroy, who has been observing Anglo-American relations for some thirty-five years, holds the chair at Oxford University recently endowed to be held by American historians specializing in the study of their nation.

The lecturer spoke first of the traditional misunderstanding between England and America which dates from the Revolution, and is due to propaganda of various sorts. Textbooks have done their share; the American ones have always treated George III as a despicable tyrant, while the English ones have regarded him as the patriot king, and both sides have failed to recognize the truth, which was that the Revolution was a struggle between the progressives and reactionaries on both sides of the Atlantic. Often the text books, until perhaps the last quarter century, were written not by historians but by teachers who accepted the tradition with which they were familiar and thus handed on the old misconceptions. An investigation of forty American textbooks made in 1917 revealed that a large majority of them were unfair to England. It is only fair to add that an attempt to make a similar investigation of English textbooks revealed that these said nothing at all about America after 1783. But now there is developing both in England and on the Continent an interest in America which may serve as a new basis for international relations.

Another factor against harmony is the cosmopolitan character of American civilization. The power of the Senate to determine our foreign policy has, moreover, always proved a thorn in our negotiations with other countries besides England. According to Professor McElroy, the framers of the Constitution intended that the executive should not control foreign affairs. This was the natural reaction against George III. And now the Senate is "only the residue of the ancient theory of state sovereignty."

Lastly Professor McElroy discussed the obstacle of our anti-imperialistic feeling toward Britain. We have failed to recognize that Britain's Imperialism follows the same principle as ours.

The conclusion to be drawn from these observations is that the important factor in international relations is the development of the international mind, or enlightened world consciousness, in which work the World Court could be of great advantage.

Statistics Reveal Courses Held Favorite By Freshmen

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By what delectable method the freshmen choose their courses has long been somewhat of a mystery. Judging from personal reminiscences one concludes that the usual procedure is a wild last-minute scrambling of generously and heterogeneously proffered advice. Those individuals who are able to avoid the counsel of their many relatives can doubtless follow their own inclinations provided that they have such. Be all that as it may, whether there is rhyme or reason in Freshmen elections, a perusal of the statistics submitted on this subject in the last President's Report reveals certain facts concerning the relative popularity of freshman electives.

Apparently the fame of History 103, which has long been a classic among courses offered to freshmen, has spread

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Latin Unrest Strikes American Republics

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The recent spread of the revolutionary movement northward from South America into Central America has brought to the State Department new problems of recognition and of our right of intervention in Latin-American affairs.

On December 16, 1930, President Palma of Guatemala, who was Acting President in the serious illness of President Chacon, was overthrown by a sudden *coup d'etat* which entailed some bloodshed. This occurred just two days after President Hoover had recognized the Palma government, which placed our relations with the new government in a delicate position, as in the recent case of Brazil. General Manuel Orellana was designated provisional President. It was impossible, however, for the United States to recognize General Orellana, because of our influence in obtaining the treaty signed by the five Central-American Republics in 1923, which declares that none of the five will recognize a government set up through violence or unconstitutional means. The United States did not sign this treaty but feels morally bound by it, and has already adhered to it in the case of Nicaragua in 1927. Therefore our recognition was formally withheld from Guatemala on December 30, and consequently General Orellana was forced to resign, since American recognition is practically essential to the continuance of almost any Latin-American government. A new provisional President, Dr. Reyna Andrade, who had no connection with the *coup d'etat*, was regularly chosen by the legislative assembly, and recognition was duly accorded his government.

This Central-American policy of the United States, which seems to have

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Special Trains Will Run During Examination Period

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Two special trains, one from Albany and one from New York, will be run for the accommodation of students returning to Wellesley for the beginning of the second semester. Both trains will arrive at Wellesley at 7:25 A. M., February 9. The special train from New York is scheduled to leave Grand Central Station at 12:35 A. M., arriving in Springfield at 4:25 A. M., and stopping at Wellesley at 7:25 Monday morning. The special train from Albany will leave Albany at 12:50 A. M., February 9, will leave Springfield at 4:55 A. M. and will stop at Wellesley at 7:25, Monday, February 9.

Throughout the two weeks of the midyear examination period any of the five regular New York trains will stop at Wellesley provided that there are at least ten students intending to board the train. On February 4, 5, and 6 the regular New York train from Boston will stop here at 12:30 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. Students are urged to notify the station master as soon as possible, as otherwise the trains will not stop. If a train is to stop at Wellesley, by this arrangement, the Bureau of Information will post a notice to that effect.

OPEN HOUSE

On the evening of Monday, January 26, if the sky be clear, the Whitin Observatory will be open to all members of the College and their friends from 7:30 to 9:30. The telescopes will be used for observing the Moon and the planets Jupiter and Mars.

John C. Duncan, Director

CAMPUS CRIER

This evening at eight o'clock at Alumnae Hall the Budapest String Quartette will give a concert. The organization is well known in Central Europe and is particularly noted for its presentation of modern music. The program follows:

Quartette in B flat, Op. 18, No. 6, Beethoven

Quartette in C minor, Op. 51, No. 3, Brahms

Quartette in F major, Op. 96, Dvorak

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Tomorrow night at eight o'clock the first Tradition Night in three years will be held at Alumnae Hall. The program, one of fun and frolic, will be given by members of the faculty.

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On Sunday, January 25, the Chapel speaker will be the Reverend Bernard C. Clausen, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, New York. Dr. Clausen is the author of several well-known books on religious subjects, among which are *Preach It Again, Pen Portraits of the Twelve,* and *The Technique of a Minister.*

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Miss Katherine McElroy of the Department of Biblical History will lead the Christian Association vespers on Sunday evening, January 25, at 7:30 in Agora Society House. All the college is cordially invited.

Wellesley Societies Hold January Program Meetings

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Last Saturday evening, January 17, saw five of Wellesley's six societies hold their second program meetings for the year and carry out their chosen subjects of work for 1930-31.

"Greek women and the emphasis placed upon them in Greek literature from Homer through the transition and lyric poets to the three great dramatists, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides," is the unusual subject that Alpha Kappa Chi is studying this year. The Nausicaa scene from the Odyssey was the program they chose for Saturday night with the following cast:

Nausicaa	Margaret Parrot
Odysseus	Margaret Stevens
Alcinous	Jeannette Prutting
Arete	Mary Lucy Hafford

Society Phi Sigma with Scandinavian Folklore as their main subject heard Mr. Ehrensperger give an informal talk on the subject of the Norse Sagas. Mr. Ehrensperger gave some particularly interesting illustrations from the Saga of Grettir Strom.

Shakespeare presented three scenes from *Othello* with a cast as follows:

Act. IV, Sc. II	
Othello	Virginia Thayer
Emilia	Frances Gore
Desdemona	Pauline Humeston
Iago	Alice Cooper
Act. IV, Sc. III	
Desdemona	Louise Seedenburg
Emilia	Henriette Ahrens
Act. V, Sc. II	
Othello	Joan Piersen
Emilia	Elizabeth Keith
Desdemona	Virginia Neal
Iago	Edith Kennelly
Montano	Suzanne Andrews

A paper in conjunction with these scenes was read by Mary Stix. This program elaborated the society's study of "The Relief in Tragedy."

Flemish, Dutch, and German art was presented at Tau Zeta Epsilon, whose subject for the year is "Art in Four Countries." From the paintings of these northern countries the best and

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Judge Schofield Tells Of Legal Profession

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On Wednesday afternoon, January 14, Judge Emma Fall Schofield, newly appointed Justice of the Malden District Court, lectured on *Law as a Profession for Women*. The lecture marked the opening of a series sponsored by the Committee on Vocational Information.

Stressing the fact that there is an opportunity for women in the legal profession, Judge Schofield recounted her own experiences as a lawyer as well as those of her mother, who was the first woman in the state of Massachusetts to practice as a trial lawyer. The first requisite for a successful career as a lawyer of any kind is thorough preparation including a four-year college course, a three-year course in a law school and preferably at least a one-year interneship in a good law office before starting out alone.

Judge Schofield suggested specializing in economics, history or subjects allied to them as college preparation for law school. Whether or not one continues the study of law after professional school, the training gained there is invaluable, since entirely new fields of study, untouched upon in college, are included in the curriculum.

Judge Schofield warned all prospective law students that upon the completion of the graduate course it is usually difficult to make connections with a good firm of lawyers due to the unwillingness of the conservatives to be represented in court by young women. For this reason and also because law firms do not give salaries to women for the first year or two after law school, it is highly desirable that the prospective Portia should be able to stake herself financially for at least one year after the completion of her law school course.

Dr. Buttrick To Conduct Series Of C. A Discussions

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The College and the Christian Association are alike fortunate in having for the leader of the annual services held the first week of the second semester, February 9-13, Dr. George Arthur Buttrick of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City. Dr. Buttrick was born and educated in England, but was ordained into the ministry of the Congregational Church in the United States in 1915. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hamilton College in 1927. After having served as pastor in Quincy, Illinois, and Rutland, Vermont, Dr. Buttrick went to the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, New York. He served as pastor in Buffalo from 1920-1927, whence he was called to succeed Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin as pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, which position he has held since that time.

The series of meetings which Dr. Buttrick will lead while at Wellesley will consist of afternoon talks in the College Chapel and of evening discussions in various dormitories. The subjects of these talks and discussions will be announced next week.

TRADITION NIGHT

In view of the fact that there are no reserved seats and no tickets for the Alumnae Association Tradition Night, Friday, January 23, it is requested that students do not attempt to save seats for their friends. A section will be reserved for faculty until 7:45.

Kathleen Elliott
Executive Secretary

LAURELS AWARDED NEW COURT SYSTEM

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In the spring of 1930 the college student body voted to install some changes in the existing Judiciary System. The changes instituted were:

1. That the name Judiciary be changed to Superior Court.
2. That the title Chairman of Judiciary be changed to Chief Justice.
3. That the system of House Councils be changed to District Courts composed of House Presidents in upper class houses and of Village Juniors in Freshman Houses grouped into separate courts.
4. That the chairman of the House Presidents Council be elected by ballot of the Association.
5. That the Judicial work in this Association shall be centralized in:
   a. The Superior Court
   b. District Courts, number and constitution to be determined by the Superior Court.
6. That the Chief Justice shall call together and preside over all the meetings of the Superior Court and of the Freshman District Courts.

The reasons for these changes were that:

1. The large body of Judiciary was called together often to deal with cases of minor importance which could be handled very satisfactorily by a smaller group.
2. Too much time was required of a large number of people.
3. Some of the members of the House Council especially in the Freshman Houses did not have enough experience to deal with the cases in question.

Dues to the existing conditions in the spring, it was felt that the new systems should go into effect in the fall of 1930. In September, 1930, the machinery was set in motion.

The campus is divided into three District Courts composed of the House Presidents of that district, and of the secretary who attends all the campus courts, and is presided over by the President of the House Council.

The village is divided into four district courts composed of the Village Juniors of that district, and the secretary who attends all the village courts, and is presided over by the Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

After a semester of trial we believe that though far from perfect the new system is much more satisfactory than the old.

The large body of people composing

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Is Faculty Adviser System Of Much Help To Freshmen?

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This week the inquiring reporter put the following question to a number of people about the campus: Do you think the present system of Faculty Advisers for freshmen is a good one? What changes would improve it?

Miss Knapp, Dean of Freshmen and Sophomores: Various plans have been tried and none has been entirely successful for either group. One reason for this may be that the main object of such a system is not exactly clear to anyone. Whether such a plan is necessary or practicable is not certain. Here it has been found better that the student's adviser should be one of her instructors. To some girls Faculty Advisers are a good deal of help. The majority, however, have no especial need for them.

Miss Appleton, Department of History: I think it is a good system. It is better for both students and faculty to make some less formal contacts than

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How The Other Half Lives

Getting over vacation and into examinations notwithstanding, some colleges, it would seem, are really very active these days. Barnard, for instance, always energetic, due probably to the rush and hurry of New York about its doors, is having an "I can crawl" week from January 12 to January 16. All those who have been learning to swim—nay, to crawl—are entering the contest, which will, apparently, determine how far they can crawl using either the scissors or the flutter-kick, either or both of which will count.

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The Yale Daily News publishes a protest against the oppressive collegiate habit of invariably "following the mob." The indignant author of the article cannot understand why a generation notoriously free to go to the devil any way it likes, notoriously free from the rule of its elders, should invariably subordinate itself to the opinions and tastes prevailing among the majority of its classmates. "If you have simple tastes, if you have ideas, if you want to dress as you like, disregard drinking or football games, the stock market or the week-end girl," he asks, "why not do it?" It would, he thinks, prove an interesting experiment, to make your own will prevail now and then, in an age which ought to be a golden age for intellectual minorities.

* * *

"Upholding old college traditions" is the object of students of the Women's College, University of Rochester, who are going to spend the money they made on a Christmas dance, with the hoped-for result that the college will have its traditions upheld and preserved. If they have any money left over, they might even start a few new traditions.

* * *

A new historical experiment is to be tried at Goucher College—history taught backwards, a course that begins with the present and progresses to the past. The reason for the arrangement is that the usual course is apt to skim lightly over the present history—which is not accessible in textbooks as is the history of the past.

* * *

The Tech solemnly announces that the class of 1934 is making plans for its traditional bonfire, which will cremate the class neckties, treasured mud-scarred relics of the victorious Field Day. The freshmen will do a wild-savage dance around the bonfire, and will then bury the precious ashes at the roots of a tree to be planted by the class, as a permanent reminder of the class of '34.

* * *

Harvard—or, to speak strict truth, the *Lampoon*—again finds itself in the public eye. The famous Cambridge scrubwomen are planning to sue the magazine in answer to a cartoon which appeared in the Midyears Issue of the *Lampoon* and which depicted ten or twelve scrubwomen "indulging in a Christmas orgy on the back wages paid them by a self-appointed group of Harvard alumni." And nobody knows where this long-waged war on the scrubwomen question will end.

* * *

A few days ago Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, made to a gathering of Barnard Alumnae the startling statement that there were only eight real universities in the nation. Dr. Butler said that there has been more nonsense expressed on the subject of higher education, colleges and universities, than on any others, except perhaps the tariff and war debts. He urged the acquisition of a clear definition of the University—and expressed his opinion that the term should not be applied to the hundreds of pseudo-colleges, but only to the institutions which deal in graduate training. Dr. Butler also deplored the merging of liberal education and specialized courses. The object of the American college, he said, had always been to provide the fundamentals of a liberal education, and he hoped that this ideal would be preserved.

LATIN UNREST STRIKES AMERICAN REPUBLICS

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been successful in the case of Guatemala, is criticized in other quarters. Some think that there are times when a *coup d'etat* is the only way of putting a corrupt government out of power, and that to deny this means is highly unfortunate. The present situation in Cuba is cited as a possible example.

The question of maintenance of United States marines in Nicaragua has again come forward after the death of eight marines in an ambuscade on New Year's Eve. The slayers were members of the insurgent forces under General Sandino, and the fighting took place in the jungle in northern Nicaragua, which is considered the "toughest" section of Latin America. Again sentiment has been roused in both the United States and Latin America. Senator Hiram Johnson proposed a resolution calling for an investigation of the relations of the United States with Nicaragua, but he did not commit himself on the question of withdrawal. President Moncada of Nicaragua is reported as declaring that the presence of our marines is essential at this time, and that with the coöperation of native forces it might be possible to drive the insurgents out and insure a lasting peace. On the Latin-American side a Peruvian newspaper recently declared that our intervention in Nicaragua would do no good to the cause of Pan-Americanism and international justice.

The most recent trouble occurred on January 3, when the government of Panama was overturned very suddenly and President Arosemena was driven into exile. But before he went into exile he resigned and appointed, as Secretary of the Department of Government and Justice, Harmodio Arias, who then took over the government. Then Dr. Don Ricardo Alfaro, Panamaian minister to Washington, was invited to become president and declared the legal successor to that office by the Supreme Court of Panama. There is no treaty limitation to our recognition of Panama as in the case of the five Central-American Republics, and Dr. Alfaro would be particularly acceptable to us because of his experience in the United States. It is thought that Dr. Alfaro's government will be recognized. The fact remains, however, that President Arosemena's resignation can hardly be termed voluntary, as Dr. Alfaro asserts that it was. The United States has this year already recognized three revolutionary governments which have come into power by force of arms, those of Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru. In the case of Brazil the issue was evaded by pronouncing the new government a continuation of the old. To add a fifth government to the list of those thus recognized makes more glaring the inconsistency of this policy with the policy followed in Central America, and the Caribbean policy with reference to Cuba and Haiti.

For both political and ethical reasons the feeling in Latin America must be taken into consideration. An Ecuador paper is quoted as saying: "This attitude of the United States Government may mean a decision not to interfere again in the internal affairs of Latin-American nations, or perhaps it had a special interest in a change of governments in Panama and Guatemala. Later reports and the future will tell whether the conduct of the White House Government has been sincere or interested and whether it merits our praise or censure."

There are rumors of unrest in Costa Rica and San Salvador as well as in other Latin-American countries, the depression being an important factor. It appears that the State Department will have to step carefully for some time to come.

TEA DANCE

By the Juniors for the Freshmen

AFTER THE COMP. EXAM

Thursday, January 29

Tower Court

'32, '34 All come

STATISTICS SHOW FAVORITE COURSES

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to the far corners of the earth, for from a class of 400, 178 students availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire a background in mediaeval history. There is likewise divulged through these statistics a genuine fondness for the Department of English Literature on the part of the class of 1932 specifically, since 159 members of that class elected courses in the department. Of the courses open to freshmen in English Literature, 106 has become a tradition sharing honors only with 105. Either most popular or most beneficial of courses offered to freshmen is French 103. In September, 1928, seventy-six percent of the incoming class selected French with which to meet their language requirement, the majority of these students having prerequisites for 103.

Of sciences Zoology leads over Botany by 36 points or rather students, the number electing Zoology being 127 to the 91 voting for Botany. The freshmen have always showed a tendency to avoid assiduously the department of Physics, for only 40 in the class ventured to ally themselves with a course in this department. Mathematics, despite its removal from the list of required courses, enjoys some small popularity, drawing 129 students from the class of 400.

Art and Musical Theory are indulged in to a lesser degree than English Literature and History. Both departments, however, received 76 and 36 students respectively from the class of 1932. Of the 26 students exempted from English Composition, 17 chose to continue study in that department, electing either Journalism or Free Writing.

Comparisons in this case are not odious. They merely reveal a certain stolid unwavering quality characteristic of Wellesley freshmen generally. For the classes down through the ages have shown a remarkable propensity to favor the same courses in the same departments. One can only conclude that the American parent has specified ideas concerning his daughter's college career.

FOCUSSED ON THE SCREEN

Today, tomorrow, and Saturday the Community Playhouse is presenting an unusually fine double-feature bill. One of the pictures is *One Romantic Night*, based on Ferenc Molnar's *The Swan*. Lillian Gish plays the part of Alexandra, who needs more than the fact that her sultor, Rod La Rocque, is a future king to persuade her to marry him. The various devices that the prince uses to win her love, and the final ruse all go toward making this an entertaining picture. Others in the cast are Conrad Nagel, Marie Dressler, and O. P. Heggie. The second picture is a talking version of Joseph Hergesheimer's *Tol'able David*. The part of David, who proves himself to be a man by his courageous opposition to the town bullies, is played by Richard Cromwell. Noah Berry is Luke, who provides the opportunity for David to prove his worth.

Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday will bring Jack London's *The Sea Wolf*, with Milton Sills, Jane Keith, and Raymond Hackett in the leading roles. The action of the play revolves about a trio: Wolf, the harsh and seasoned sea captain, whose brutal force is amazing; the young man whom he shanghaies; and the girl he loves, but who loves Allen. The second picture on this bill will be Rube Goldberg's *Soup to Nuts*, a farce that is all that its name suggests.

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THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

PERRY has received a blow to his already depressed spirits. Through the tensities of the pre-examination period he has comforted himself with the thought of a long week-end from Thursday to Sunday in which to recuperate from intellectual tribulations. He was somewhat disturbed to hear one Senior say that her examinations were over the second Monday. When the Senior went on, however, to say that this would make an excellent opportunity to study for her General, Perry was crushed. Should he, perhaps, write that paper for the following week? He is cursing the suggestibility of his soul.

* * *

IN Mrs. Hodder's Roman History class Perry refreshed his archeological mind by wandering in to find Professor Campbell of the Art Department lecturing on the excavations at Corinth. Perry was impressed with the many details which an excavation incurs and particularly the number of people that are required to survey, dig ditches, sift the dirt, and classify the finds. In spite of Mr. Campbell's statement that it was monotonous and back-breaking work it seemed to the Pressman that he would cheerfully sit in a broiling sun and direct swarthy Greeks with picks and shovels if he were sure of discovering the mosaics, vases and jewelry which have been unearthed at Corinth. Perry also learned that on the day when a gold necklace was dug up, a boat load of tourists arrived, among whom was a Wellesley student who immediately risked the effects of the ancient dirt of Greece and helped in the exhumation. Our wandering reporter experienced at this point a glow of smug complacency.

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CLASSES are being held in the new wing of Founders in spite of various muffled poundings and the presence of long strips of cloth on the new cement floor. Classes which were held in the old Ad building spent last week acclimating themselves to a new habitat. One Spanish lecture was somewhat disconcerted when the door was flung open and a member of the Spanish department rushed in with every evidence of the fact that a crisis had arisen. It seems that in the process of moving the paraphernalia had become disturbed and it was found that the Cid no longer fitted into the top drawer of the filing cabinet. The matter was arranged and the class resumed its work with ordinary placidity.

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LAST Friday a supper was given at Agora by Jane Link for those students who commute to Wellesley each day. Consumed with usual unreasonable curiosity, one might wonder what a commuter supper party conversation would be. The problem of consuming a second cup of coffee and catching the 7:45 might make a nice topic for discussion.

* * *

THE Pressman is biting his finger nails in nervous anticipation of Tradition Night. He is planning to go early, sit in the front row and eat his supper from an unaesthetic but sturdy shoe-box. For three years he has waited for this and not even a below zero temperature can deter him from his purpose. He has heard that the faculty are planning many things —all to be carried out with delicacy and subiety. In the meantime Perry is waiting.

* * *

A combination of January winds, a cold in his head, and two term papers to be written and footnoted has given Perry a yearning for warm seas, soft breezes and an island where he can pick bananas and coconuts indiscriminately. To aggravate his mood Katherine Sater and Elizabeth Cushman gave a tea in Agora last week for all those interested in a European trip. It was too much. Perry returned to his room, and seized his Panama hat with determination. Upon second thought, and after a sad reverie in which many things were considered, he changed his mind and went down to the Vill, where he purchased one apple—returning to college much refreshed.

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MANDATES were the subject of a somewhat weighty discussion held by members of the Liberal Club at Agora last Friday night. Ever since those misty days of Perry's prep school past he has wondered about mandates. They are a type of government, he has discovered, but in spite of his enlightenment he remains impressed.

* * *

THREE students bent on relaxation entered Alumnae several evenings ago and hastened to the small room on the left of the entrance. What was their wonder and consternation to find seated therein a man, alone, and in appearance quite respectable. The students with some apprehension sat down wondering whether it were a Father or possibly a Trustee. Nothing was said. Finally after a long pause the stranger spoke. "Pardon me," said he with extreme dignity, "I may have made a mistake but isn't this the office of the president?" Upon being informed he quietly opened the door and rushed out into the night.

* * *

LAST Friday witnessed a Lecture on Spain by Senorita Fano in the Art Library. Perry went and sat in the dark while the speaker explained lantern slides of Spanish cities—in Spanish. In thoughtful vein afterwards he decided that Spain was a most interesting country even if its language was somewhat unintelligible.

* * *

IT is an era of broken traditions. Slowly the old order cracketh and changeth in order that efficiency may come into her own. Even now down in Wellesley square the day of the Royal Fruit Company and the Wellesley Fruit Company has passed. Their Proprietors, two Hellenic gentlemen, have realized the futility of combatting modern methods and have amalgamated. Fearful of corrupting the world with one good custom they are at present selling apples and avocados on a common counter.

* * *

TO the Wellesley Club in New York last week went President Pendleton, Virginia Chapman and Elizabeth Granger. Perry saw them at the station and recognized an official atmosphere in their manner, a purposeful gleam in their eye. He discovered later that they went to talk. Miss Chapman spoke about the changes in College Government rules and Miss Granger discussed the attitude of the student body toward the Generals.

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THE members of the class in eighteenth century literature had the rare experience last Saturday of hearing Professor Chauncey Tinker of Yale lecture on Boswell.

* * *

PERRY was greatly entertained at Z. A. last Monday, by observing the Maids' Vaudeville. Being a clumsy creature he particularly enjoys litheness in others and consequently enjoyed Virginia Chapman and Louise Conway in a re-presentation of the dance which they gave at Freshman Vaudeville.

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WINTER Carnival is coming soon, so it would really be a good idea to take time off reviewing for midyears and review ice-skating stunts instead. The lake is in beautiful condition, the air is warm—why not skate? Imagine the non-Wellesley villagers tramping to our lake, and the Tower-Severance-Claflinites not even trying out the ice.

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SMALL boys on bicycles have been making the lives of apprehensive Wellesleyites miserable lately by skimming across the lake, ending up with a slide and a flourish on the farther side. It is a feat which verges on the painfully spectacular and which causes weird tracks on the snow. One has a picture of vast armies of reptiles wending their way along the frozen surface of Lake Waban. Altogether it is a bit unpleasant.

Perry the Pressman

REPORTER PROBES CULINARY SECRETS

When the freshman comes to Wellesley she learns rapidly enough to find her way from Davis's to the Hole, from Eliot to the Library, and from Founders to Alumnae. She teaches herself the shortest path to a dinner and the fastest road to a smoke; and so, sooner or later, she knows most of the crooks and crannies of the campus and the Vill. Curiosity, as becomes a freshman, leads her to explore also the intimate revelations of her own house. Noanett residents may get lost in Eliot, but trust them, for example, to know the best position for a bicycle in the basement of Noanett. Eventually, through either curiosity or Thanksgiving necessity, she will poke an inquiring nose into the kitchen. Which brings us ...

Washington, of course, is to the Village what Tower is to the campus. Acknowledged center of freshman activities, it occupies the handsomest site and is itself the stateliest residence off campus. It was built some forty years ago, and its kitchen, once meant to provide dinners for a private family, now feeds eighty Wellesley freshmen three times a day. Roomy as they once were for a private home, Washington's culinary quarters are stretched to their utmost efficiency to provide for the ninety-seven persons it actually supplies with breakfasts, lunches, and dinners. It boasts no shining electric equipment; since Wellesley never knows just when she may move her freshmen out of the Vill, she does not set up thousand-dollar dishwashers in their houses.

But to find a dishwasher that cost just that amount, it is only necessary to wander down into the Tower-Severance labyrinth of kitchen, providing that you *can* make your way past the well-guarded entrances. Largest, if not newest, of the campus cooking departments, the maze of pantries, bakeshops, and kitchen proper that serve these two houses feed 450 students, faculty, and guests every noon, and 360 on an average night. A force of 49 employees is required for the kitchen, Severance dining-room, main Tower dining-room, and official Tower dining-room. Six of them are cooks. Here everything is electrically efficient; two huge Edison coffee containers hold twelve gallons all told; an Edison toaster turns out the well-browned slices with monotonous regularity.

Supplies for the two halls are bought on Thursday for the entire week, and are stored in a series of suppiy-rooms, one for canned goods, one for groceries, one for fruits and vegetables, and a great ice-box for the meats. Requisition slips are necessary for the withdrawal of any supplies.

To settle an old question—Tower and Severance do eat exactly the same food, unless something somehow fails to go around. Claflin, which is not connected to Tower so far as culinary matters are concerned, nevertheless uses the Tower-Severance ice-cream room, where the Tuesday-Friday-Sunday deserts are prepared.

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ALUMNAE NOTES

ENGAGEMENTS

'24 May de Forest to Mr. Oliver H. Payne, Harvard Law, '26.

'27 Mildred J. Bernstein to Mr. Harold Strauss, Harvard, '28.

'27 Lydia R. Webber to Mr. George Marshall Rogers, Gorham Normal School, '24.

'27 Maida L. Randall to Mr. Drennan J. Slater, Dartmouth, '25.

Ex-'28 Janet Hoch to Mr. Gerald Harrison, Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, '20.

'29 Kathryn D. Albin to Dr. Albert Hodgman, Princeton University and Harvard Medical School.

'29 Marie McLean Eckhardt to Mr. George H. Conklin, Yale, '27.

'29 Helen A. Winslow to Mr. Roger B. Ray, Bowdoin, '29.

'30 Winifred C. Scarlett to Mr. Frederick Le Baron Robinson, University of New Hampshire, '27.

MARRIAGES

'23 Emma M. Wilder to Mr. James F. Clemenger, University of North Carolina.

'26 Harriet L. Rosewater to Mr. Percival M. Sax, Jr., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

'27 Marian H. Koehler to Mr. Thomas Alan Rowe.

DEATHS

'26 Lillian G. Fritz, January 12th, in New Bedford, Mass.

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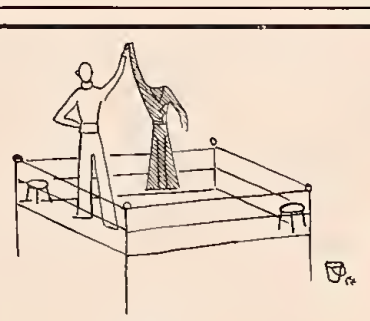
AT WELLESLEY INN
"When dreary without
'Tis cheery within."



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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931

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The Judicial System

—:—

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Wellesley College Government Association, familiarly known, in the terms of the recently abandoned system, as Chairman of "Judish," has stated in this week's News her opinion of the method initiated last spring, College Government's reasons for preferring the new system seem to resolve themselves into one principal advantage: the greater facility with which the present machinery functions. The old Judiciary was an unwieldy institution, throwing too heavy a responsibility on the shoulders of a few people, demanding a disproportionate amount of labor and an unnecessary tangle of red tape for the consideration of minor cases. The innovation, while it may seem to complicate the machine by creating new offices and new responsibilities, has proved itself a means of simplifying rather than confusing the disciplinary process.

The probability that students possessing more experience in judicial work would belong to the superior body, and therefore have jurisdiction over only a few cases, made the outcome of the change appear dubious when it was first proposed. One is always skeptical about a scheme which demands for its success the discovery of more than a few really capable undergraduates,—and the task of student discipline is certainly the most difficult one that confronts collegiate activities. That the system has succeeded, even in part, is an encouraging indication that some active and efficient interest in the workings of the college community must exist, that the College Government Association is guiding us wisely and effectively along the road of progress.

Free Speech

—:—

Is Free Speech to be rejected? Is this fundamental principle of our Republic, of our Democratic Government, to be discarded because that Government fears the power of a foreign government founded only a few years ago, still insecure, and completely uncertain of its fate? This is the question which is immediately raised by a reading of the report submitted to the House of Representatives by the Fish Committee after its fourteen months' investigation of the aims and methods of the Communist Party in the United States.

Asserting that the Communists have a highly organized group in this country, that this group advocates overthrow of our Constitution not only by speech but also by definite measures of force and violence, and that it plans to do this by the action of a few desperate fanatics on a few strategic points, the Committee states that the "Red" menace must be handled at once. The measures suggested seem ruthless to one with a recollection of the ideals of the makers of our Constitution. They include more complete investigation of Communist agencies in this country, revision of the immigration laws, forbidding naturalization of a Communist, and cancellation of his citizenship. They also deny reentry into the United States of any alien who has been adopting Communistic doctrines, and encourage preventing of distribution of Communistic information by amending post-office and interstate commerce laws. They recommend prosecution of Communists for the spreading of false rumors to cause runs on banks, elimination of the use of secret codes with governments with which the United States has no diplomatic relations, investigation of the Communist use of convict and of forced or indentured labor, and an embargo on the importation of manganese from Soviet Russia. And finally the Communist party of the United States, section of the Communist International, should be denied recognition as a political entity.

That some of these recommendations are advisable is possible. But that the first few could be seriously suggested in a country which boasts that it grants freedom to all is decidedly paradoxical. If they are accepted, the American people will have occasion to sit up and take notice; if once Free Speech is even partially denied, their rights will be immediately and irreparably endangered.

—:—

Return Exam Books

It is taken for granted by both faculty and students that a quiz will be returned to the student in order that she may have indicated to her what the instructor considers the good and what the bad points. Such a quiz forms an invaluable source of material when one reviews for an examination, representing as it does one's most concentrated thinking and writing on what are considered the most important phases of the work. For the same reasons that the return of quizzes is deemed necessary we believe examination books should be handed back to their authors. Granted that many will say that they do not ever want to see those books again, the fact remains that preparation for the general examination would be somewhat easier and more intelligent if one had access to the books in which is contained the maximum of one's information on what the examiner considers the most important material of the semester. The books could be made accessible on the day after marks come out. Those who want them might take them while the instructor could dispose of the rest, but we predict that if such a system were put into practice the majority of the notebooks would come back into the hands of their authors.

—:—

What? No El Table?

The rumor which has set Adonais to prick up his ears and to howl plaintively at the unheeding moon has reached the editorial ears as well; and with a groan to match the puppy's we hasten to hope that our auditory sense has deceived us. Or can it really be that the El is to be abandoned, to go down in the dust of defeat as a relic of bygone days, to appear once a year or so along with anecdotes of old College Hall and the Wellesley that used to be? The El for which the El table was named is gone long since; but that that sacred institution itself should disappear—or be shoved ignominiously into the Lost and Found Room in the basement of Founders—is beyond the range of even our pessimistic, pre-exam imagination. A little between-class nourishment has always come as a blessing in the middle of a four-period morning; and it was so convenient to have the ticket-selling, officer-voting counter on the way to everywhere. Pray, sister El Table frequenters, for a beautiful new home in the new building!

FREE PRESS COLUMN

—:—

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.

NO OPERETTA THIS YEAR— A REPLY

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

To that loyal supporter of operetta who bewailed the possibility of operetta being eliminated this year, we wish not only to state definitely that there will be no operetta, but also to explain the reasons why there will be none.

This fall Barnswallows was informed by the Social Schedule Committee that one event would have to be dropped from the spring calendar. After a Barn Board meeting, consisting of the Heads of the Committees, it was voted to eliminate Operetta rather than Spring Informals for the following reasons:

1. Spring Informals offer the opportunity for the three underclasses to display dramatic ability. (The seniors are rather involved with Divisionals by the time of production.) Spring Informals offer not only the opportunity of acting (granted to the enthusiastic Freshmen only one other time during the year), but also the chance for committee members to take more active part in managing the production end: scenery, lighting, costumes, make-up, properties, etc. Furthermore, Informals offer three girls the opportunity to prove their ability as dramatic coaches. The individual successes or failures in these three plays in the acting, coaching and production give Barnswallows a knowledge of those girls who will be most competent or most incompetent to carry on the work the following year. (It would be advantageous for the college to remember this when they come to All-College voting for Barn offices in the spring.)

2. Operetta has the following points in its disfavor:

a. It is a distinctly expensive proposition for Barn to undertake: cost of outside coaching, properties, fancy costumes and wigs for a large chorus, etc. And though we hate to contradict, operetta last year did *not* "run two nights to well-filled houses." (For verification consult the present Business Manager.)

b. Operetta is a distinctly difficult as well as expensive proposition to coach. It is necessarily composed of a large cast, and scheduling of rehearsals is extremely difficult. (For verification consult last year's Chairman of Production.)

c. The mild sale of operetta tickets, the lukewarm News write-up of operetta, the verbal criticisms heard about campus, contradict the other enthusiastic statement that "Operetta has always been the most popular of Barn's presentations." Remembering some of the caustic and well-justified comments made on operettas of the past, and caring a great deal about the popularity of Barn, we should hate to think this quotation from the Free Press letter true. The enthusiasts are usually friends of members in the cast or lovers of Gilbert and Sullivan.

d. "Surely we do not lack singing ability in the college." Well, 1933, this is only your second year at college—and you are justified in being optimistic. But if you will remember how many people last year complained of not hearing; if you will realize that many of the girls with the best voices *cannot or will not* give their time to Choir and operetta; if you will recall that the two leading stars of last year's operetta have left college—perhaps you will become more of a Doubting Thomas yourself. Perhaps we have great musical ability in the college. If so, it is too bad that it should be so reticent in displaying itself.

e. Finally, if there *is* musical talent in the college, if the college *wants* operetta as much as one member of the college seems to think Wellesley does, if the time *can* be arranged—Barnswallows is not the organization to do it. Operetta calls for musical, not acting, ability; it has nothing to do with the actors of Barn unless some of them happen to be dually gifted. It is up to an organization such as the College Glee Club and Chorus to sponsor operetta as a musical production, not Barnswallows.

This is not a ultimatum. Perhaps next year's Barn Board will vote to have operetta in preference to Spring Informals. But for 1931 the fact remains—THERE WILL BE NO OPERETTA.

Virginia Thayer, Pres. of Barnswallows
Elizabeth Patterson, Bus. Mgr. of Barnswallows
Mary Stix, Chairman of Drama

GREY BOOK CHANGE

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

There is in the Grey Book a rule stating the fact that a girl may not enter a man's dormitory unchaperoned. To a college girl, independent and initiated into uncloistered ways of living, the rule seems passé. When a girl is asked to see Vanderbilt Hall because a man is proud of his quarters, and wants to show them off, the girl must refuse to go in because of the aforementioned rule. When after a football game on any cold afternoon a boy plans to have tea in his rooms in Massachusetts Hall to entertain his friends without having to spend money, energy, and time by having to tea dance in a public place, a Wellesley girl cannot honorably accept since her college prohibits it by rule. The inference of the rule now is that the girl is immoral if she enters a man's rooms, whereas what the girl is deprived of is an opportunity for natural contact and friendship.

If the rule is intended to uphold restrained conventionality, by a nineteenth century diffidence of liberal relations between men and women, it is inadequate, for it is surely broken by many of the most well-meaning college girls.

If girls are not wanted in men's dormitories, the dormitories have their own rules which firmly say so. We ask Senate if the rule which now seems to us to be completely out of date may be removed from the Wellesley Grey Book.

1931.

C. G. NOTICE
NO SMOKING
UPPER FLOOR
ALUMNAE HALL
WEEK-END OF
FEBRUARY 6 and 7
BECAUSE OF ALUMNAE
COUNCIL MEETINGS

RUMOR HATH IT

—:—

(With Profuse Apologies to a Maligned Administration Should the Tale Prove False)

With lugubrious lamentations we will
publish to the nations
That Dame Rumor's breathed a scandal in our ear,
Which increased to palpitations our
cardiac vibrations,
Causing lachrymal secretions in abundance to appear.
Our elegiac utterance, ye peoples, hear
oh hear!
'Tis a sad and sinful story
Of oblivion after glory,
How they slew traditions hoary
With a ruthless resolution, with a deathblow grim and gory.

There's a whisper over Waban, that
the first audacious robin
Will now find no scattered cracker
crumbs to peck,
That the apples will be vanished, and
the Nestle bars be banished,
And the chicken pies and peppermints
no counters now will deck,
And the Milky Ways and butterscotch
will perish in the wreck,
And the Hydrox and the fudges
Will no more relieve the trudges
Of academic drudges
Who were connoisseurs of cookies and
confectionery judges.

Join our catastrophic curses—though
it's money in our purses,
To our inner lives it's tragedy complete!
Can we live on fudgeless German, or
survive unless we termin-
ate a diaconic conf'rence with a morsel
good to eat?
Oh, deprive us not, ye Powers, of that
nutritive retreat
From a quiz-confined existence,
From the general's shrinking distance,
From the puzzling persistence
Of pro slips! Would you cruelly destroy
our last resistance?
For life without the El Table is life without its sweet!

A WELLESLEYITE OUTLINES HER CAREER

—:—

I. Freshman
  A. The station
    1. Qualms
    2. Fear
  B. Vacation: Much good cheer
  C. Examination: Feelings queer
  D. Probation—Rest of year

II. Sophomore
  A. Determination first semester
    1. Reading and Speaking—"mi, my, mo"
    2. Scheduled work and got off pro
  B. Exasperation next semester
    1. Flunked R & S—what a blow!
    2. Pleading in vain, so back on pro

III. Junior
  A. Recitation: Junior Bible
  B. Relaxation: No more Bible

IV. Senior
  A. The station
    1. Qualms
    2. Fear
  B. Vacation: Much good cheer
    1. What the answer, yes or no?
    2. Decide—engaged to Joe
  C. Examination: Feelings queer
  D. Damnation! Ends career

V. Alumna
  A. Graduation.
    1. Proud parents come from far and near
    2. Downcast eyes and feelings queer
  B. Vacation: Rest of life
    1. No more toil, no more strife.
    2. Finale: Joe says, "Meet the wife."

The Theater

COLONIAL—*Strictly Dishonorable*
COPLEY—*The Racket*
LYRIC—*Dracula*
PLYMOUTH—*The First Mrs. Fraser*
SHUBERT—*A Wonderful Night*
TREMONT—*A Month in the Country*
WILBUR—*June Moon*

A WONDERFUL NIGHT

—-:-—

Its title altered for house-filling purposes, and its lines and lyrics generally modernized, *Die Fledermaus* is playing at the Shubert under the name of *A Wonderful Night*. The music is, of course, thoroughly delightful; the production is charming, though ragged; and the cast is, on the whole, satisfactory.

The production is especially renowned for the use of the revolving stage. Particularly entrancing is the transformation of a slice of revolving stage into a completely finished boudoir or ballroom when a tormenter is slipped into its place at the side. One is uncomfortably conscious, however, of the badly sawed edges of beaver-board protruding at various angles; the whole production has, in fact, the ear-marks of a New York hit somewhat sloppily shoved off into a corner for a run in Boston. The chorus is conspicuously lacking in youth, grace, or beauty, although the ballet gives an admirable performance. The costuming is often delightful, but sadly inconsistent.

In the cast Greta Alpeter is outstanding as the ingenuous comedienne. Archie Leach as Max Gruenewald plays the typical charming operetta hero with a worse than typical voice. Rosalinde is a leading lady of just about average ability.

Altogether, the production is entertaining enough, with a few tricks to enliven it; and the delight of hearing the familiar *Fledermaus* music makes *A Wonderful Night* decidedly worth a trip to Boston.

M. G., '31

CAMPUS CRITIC

FACULTY RECITAL

—-:-—

In Billings Hall last Wednesday evening, a thoroughly enjoyable and interesting program of violin sonatas was presented by Miss Jean Wilder and Mr. Jaeques Hoffman, both well-known members of the Department of Music. The concert was marked for the perfect ensemble of the performers as well as the artistic and intelligent rendering of the music.

The Beethoven *Sonata*, Op. *24* in F major, which has some very difficult passages, Miss Wilder had extremely well in hand. One of the movements which was particularly piquant and delightful was the humorous little *Scherzo*. Charming also was the quaint *Rondo* the pizzicato chords and rapid passages of which were played with facility and ease by Mr. Hoffman.

The rich, expressive *Adagio* from the Brahms *Sonata Op. 108* was beautifully done, but the outstanding event of the evening was the Franck. In this magnificent sonata, Miss Wilder and Mr. Hoffman both outdid themselves in every way. Above all they caught the unearthly and mysterious spirit of the work to a remarkable degree, and left with the enthusiastic and appreciative audience something to be long remembered.

M. B. N., '32

MRS. HELEN H. FLANDERS

—-:-—

On Sunday, January 24, Mrs. Helen Hartness Flanders entertained an appreciative group by the reading of some of her poetry at Hathaway House. A native of Vermont, Mrs. Flanders has so far only appeared before the public as the author of *Looking Out Of Jimmie*, a volume of children's poems of much charm, but on Sunday afternoon she read from some of her yet unpublished poems. These turned away from childish things to the theme of New England and the New Englander.

Mrs. Flanders' first group of poetry gave a glimpse of the Vermont landscape in all its seasons. The poems, though not notable for music of sound, were made lovely by deft phrasing. A glimpse of the forest in winter with the pines rising in "contrapuntal beauty" was truly lovely. Hay-mowing and simple snatches of beauty of nature in sunsets and clear scenes were tinged with a deep charm. Perhaps the most musical poem of all was one entitled *The Wind*. The wind's sweep in all its varying strength was made tangible both by the rhythm and the words of the poem.

Her next group, although not so delicate nor so appreciatively conceived, held interest by their individuality. She has called them *News Items;* they are poems sympathetically woven around paragraphs which might appear or have appeared in the daily papers. Mrs. Flanders has certainly very completely achieved her aim in these. On the one hand she makes vivid and real much suffering, and on the other she brings to life figures gay and sombre which fit easily into the background which her first group of poems called forth.

In conclusion, Mrs. Flanders read some of her published child poems. Even in a period which is remarkable for production marked by a whimsical understanding of child emotion, these are delightful; we should like to wander forever through the paths of Nana's garden.

J. M. W., '32

ANDRIA

—-:-—

If the class in Roman comedy in translating and in presenting last Monday night the *Andria* derived as much enjoyment from it as did a very appreciative audience, then the effort was well worth while. The classical one-act comedy, adopted for Roman ears by Terence from the Greek Menander, supposedly takes place in Athens. Many times translated into English, it has probably never before received such striking embellishment as the student translators saw fit to give it. Remarks about "tooting down to the Forum," references to "the old man," "I'm a goner," and "You give me a pain," added a highly realistic touch. The play contains all the traditional elements: Glycerium, a courtesan from Andros, now living in Athens, has been seduced by Pamphilus and has received his promise to marry her. His father, Simo, has already arranged a match for him with Philumena, daughter of Chremes; on discovering his intrigue, Simo still pretends that the marriage will take place, hoping to discover his son's real sentiments. Acting on the advice of Davus, Pamphilus raises no objection. Chremes, however, refuses to give his daughter to him when he learns of his entanglement. The opportune visit of Crito discloses that Glycerium is a long-lost daughter of Chremes, who gladly accepts Pamphilus as son-in-law. He gives his other daughter, Philumena, to Charinus, who has been in love with her throughout the play.

The realization that it was not the aim of the class to present a beautifully finished or histrionically perfect performance removes the most onerous part of the critic's task. We might say that Jane Sargent, as Simo, seemed to take her part more seriously than did some of the others, and did some very creditable work. Sally Jaeger as Pamphilus had a difficult part—she interpreted it well, but rather spoiled it by her inability completely to forget herself and enter into the character she was playing. Of the minor characters Charinus and Chremes, played by Elizabeth Vermillion and Lillian Hull, deserve mention. Certainly the outstanding success of the evening was Eldonna Jackson in the character of the intriguing slave, Davus. The performance was not without errors, but from the point of view of providing a very entertaining evening was a huge success. Due credit should be given to Jeanette O'Connor, who directed the production.

J. I. B., '32

DO FACULTY ADVISERS HELP FRESHMEN?

—-:-—

(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 5)

—-:-—

those of the classroom. I like to get the student's point of view—in class one does not often have this freedom. It is valuable for freshmen who live in the village to make such contacts, since they do not have the opportunities for them which life in the campus houses provides. The system could be improved if there were more time for it on both sides.

Miss Fetter, Department of Reading and Speaking: I think it is a good plan. Students I have asked seem to like the connection made with the administrative powers through the system. Personally I have enjoyed the relationship very much. Some advisers seem to be more successful than others. I think those members of the faculty who are very busy or have little facility for entertainment in their living arrangements have a lot of trouble in making any kind of permanent contact.

Sheila Burton, '31: The ideal behind the plan is splendid, but it is not always carried out. It depends on the interest shown by the adviser. As much can be made of the relation as one is willing to put in to it. There is not time really to cultivate it. When they come, freshmen are open-minded and ready to do whatever is mapped out for them. A couple of teas, usually with three or four advisees present, do not make for close friendships. Most girls go to their Vill Junior, the Head of House, or the Dean of Freshmen for advice rather than to their advisers. The present system does not provide links with people in departments other than those with which one already has relations. Such further contacts might be very valuable.

Mary Elizabeth Wheeler, '32: The present system does not solve the problem. It is an obligation seldom carried further than the first teas. One is likely to make one's own friends among the faculty anyway, and to go to them for advice. That sort of thing is natural and can't be directed.

Margaret Atwood, '33: By the present plan one makes valued contacts that might not otherwise be so close, but most girls find other friends among the faculty and go to them when they want advice or help.

Eleanor Wilcox, '34: It depends upon the personality and the need of the girl whether her relations with her adviser are close. Not many are inclined to confide in them when difficulties arise.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Evenings at 7:30, Matinees on Mon., Wed., and Sat. at 2:30
Thurs., Fri., and Sat.
"Tol'able David"
First Fri. and Sat.
with Richard Cromwell, Joan Peers and Noah Beery also
"One Romantic Night"
First Thurs.
with Lillian Gish, Rod LaRocque, Conrad Nagel and Marie Dressler
An Aesop's Fable Fox News
Week of January 26
Mon., Tues., and Wed.
Jack London's
"The Sea Wolf"
First Tues. and Wed.
with Milton Sills, Jane Keith and Raymond Hackett
also Rube Goldberg's
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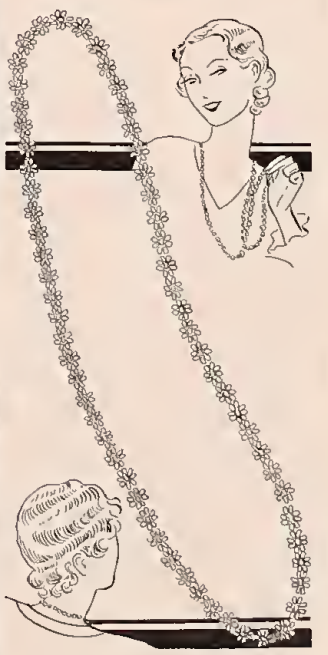

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BIBLIOFILE

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Cakes and Ale: or *The Skeleton in the Cupboard*. W. Somerset Maugham. Doubleday Doran and Company, Garden City, New York. 1930.

The title, *Cakes and Ale*, has a stately English heartiness, while the subtitle, *The Skeleton in the Cupboard*, suggests burlesque. In entirety the name smacks of Edwin Lear and the limerick. Patently the implication is ridiculous; yet there is in this latest novel of Somerset Maugham the same compactness of thought that marks the limerick. The author has a pungent way of saying much in few words; but his style does not suffer thereby. The fragment, the dash, the stark ungarnished simple sentence, all devices that give an illusion of pith, were lese majesty in the atmosphere of tea-time leisure that pervades the book.

It is a novel for the hour after a party when the guests, with their foibles and deft hypocrisies, have departed, and one is ready, relieved from the hazards of polite social intercourse, for a pleasant book and solitude. It is very much aware of man's idiosyncrasies and gently derisive of them. It is an antidote for the cynical "after the ball is over" mood. It is real recreation.

Willie Ashenden, who tells the story, though not until after he has attained the dignity of grey hairs and lost the obnoxious nickname, "Willie," is a perspicacious gentleman. The scales have fallen from his eyes, and he is so charmingly candid about revealing his own youthful snobbery along with the priggishness of gentry in the last generation and the petty politics of would-be social lions, that he and the reader quickly become friends for life.

He begins in an essay mood which appears time and again throughout the book. He is never ruthless. He does not take the melodramatic attitude of "Lo, I shall reveal the true story of Edward Driffield, the so-called 'grand old man of English letters'." The enlightenment he offers more tactfully, almost casually, even, as if he wishes to break the news diplomatically to worshipers of the demigod. He permits himself—and the reader—a pleasantly restrained laugh at the hypocrisies which "made" Edward Driffield, and which finally entoiled him so that the man was lost beneath the artificial but extremely appropriate mask imposed upon him.

He also allows a gesture of approval, likewise pleasantly restrained, for sincerity, in the person of Driffield's first wife, Rosie, whose prostitution "was not vice; it was not lasciviousness; it was her nature." This sincere and charming Rosie, it may be said, was the skeleton in the cupboard of the house of cards vicariously constructed about the "great old man" by his friends and the second Mrs. Driffield. But she is the only person in the book who was never affected by "what the public wants." Mr. Ashenden outgrew the failing, along with his adolescent snobbishness; but Edward Driffield was the victim of it, offered by the rest in their fetishism. Rosie never catered to public opinion; she never kowtowed. She was her own artless self, and the inspiration of Edward Driffield's best work. Unconventional as it sounds, she is so completely the heroine that the book might be retitled, *The Skeleton in the Cupboard*, or *Cakes and Ale*.

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*The Ring of the Löwensköld*s. Selma Lagerlöf. Literary Guild, New York. 1931.

Selma Lagerlöf's trilogy, *The General's Ring, Charlotte Löwensköld*, and *Anna Svärd*, appears under the title, *The Ring of the Löwensköld*s, as the Literary Guild selection for January. The imposing sum total of 800 pages may not be a recommendation to the public; at least it was not detrimental to the value of the book.

The powerful impetus furnished by *The General's Ring* sends one hurtling through the vicissitudes of the Löwensköld and Ekenstedt families, through the adversities of the uniquely charming Charlotte Löwensköld, through the calamitous career of the mistakenly righteous-minded Karl Arthur, to a final chapter in which the curse on the family is revealed and overborne. The flight is breath-taking and strenuous, but tremendously exciting.

Technically speaking, the work is good. Careful motivation, pertinent reference, and, above all, the great mysterious problem of the family suffering weld the three parts together. Each is sufficient unto itself; yet the whole is as strongly organized as if armoured in *aes triplex*.

The whole saga is directly and clearly recounted. One does not find the lamentable confusion that so often stamps the family chronicle. Selma Lagerlöf threads the labyrinth of ranks and relationships so confidently that one follows without faltering, almost without being conscious of the maze.

Description is incidental. The characters speak for themselves. They are rational, human, good, and bad. There is no slovenly, half-hearted drawing; a character, once presented, is unforgettable.

The variety displayed in characterization, too, is refreshing. In Anna Svärd, the Dalar peasant girl, with her untutored directness of nature, there is interesting contrast to Beata Ekenstedt, who was born a wealthy aristocrat. The grovelling, detestable Thea Sundler, whose disastrous influence was fated, is opposed to the forthright Charlotte. Göran Löwensköld, the vagabond baron, who brought shame to the family; Baron Adrian, whose longing for a son made him hate his daughters; Karl Arthur, the idealistic minister who never really loved anyone; these and a score of others enrich the book.

Yet they are not a collection of studies. They live through events so varied, so startling, so romantic, so tragic, that the feeling of high adventure prevails. The final word brings a moment of sudden relaxation, a reflective sigh, and a wish that there were 800 pages more.

I. C., '32.

LAURELS AWARDED NEW COURT SYSTEM

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(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 5)

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the Superior Court is called together only to deal with the most serious cases, which are few in number. This means that less time is demanded of the large group.

The courts meet only when cases come up in their district, which is on the average of twice a month. Thus too much time is not demanded from any one group.

Cases are handled as quickly as possible and the smaller courts are easier to call together. The student is spared the suspense of waiting for her case to be tried, and the penalty is much more effective because it is prompt.

The court members who are the House Presidents and Village Juniors have the advantage of seeing problems in other houses, of exchanging experiences, and, most of all, of feeling themselves a vital part in the machinery of College Government. In this way they work together as a group rather than as individuals.

This system has the added advantage of making penalties more consistent and in general makes the whole Judicial system more uniform.

Another point, and perhaps the greatest in its favor, is that the students brought up before the District Courts are spared the ordeal of appearing before a large formal body composed of faculty and students as they had to do in the past when such cases were brought up before Judiciary.

Although the above statement is made after but a semester's trial we feel that the new system of Judiciary meets the needs of the college more effectively than the old. Yet we acknowledge that it is not perfect and we welcome any suggestions that will help make it so.

Marjorie G. Siskey
Chief Justice of the Superior Court

GRADUATES PUBLISH BOOKS ON RESEARCH

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The accomplishments of Wellesley graduates in innumerable vocational fields is always interesting to those who have not yet departed from Alma Mater's portals. Two books, reviewed in the *Alumnae Magazine* for December, have recently been published concerning special fields of research undertaken by Wellesley women.

Miss Helen Woodruff of the Class of 1922, who is at present a Fellow of the Archaeological Institute in Mediaeval and Renaissance Archaeology, has undertaken a study of *The Illustrated Manuscripts of Prudentius* (Harvard: University Press, London: Milford). Although the personality and works of this fourth-century poet are known to many, there has been a dearth of information regarding the illustrations with which manuscripts of his works have been adorned. Besides the account of them published thirty-five years ago by the late Richard Stettiner, and a volume of reproductions ten years later, this subject has been virtually untouched. Miss Woodruff has limited her study to the illustrations of the *Psychomachia* and has tried "to date and place some of the intermediate lost archetypes, and to introduce a new theory regarding the date, origin, and character of the original." The author describes the two groups into which the manuscripts of the *Psychomania* fall and discusses their characteristics. There are one hundred and forty-two illustrations given for the sake of comparison, which are fascinating even to students who are not acquainted with Prudentius, since they are typical of early mediaeval art.

Nursery School Work

The second study recently undertaken by a Wellesley graduate is the work of Miss Adeline Bruce Hill of the Class of 1923 (M.A. Columbia, 1924). In collaboration with Dr. Dorothy Van Alstyne, Miss Hill has written *Learning Levels of the Children in the Nursery School, with Reference to the Eating Situation*. Several years ago, when the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund was established, the trustees decided to spend a large part of the income in the promotion of intensive study of children below the age of four. The rapid development of nursery schools since 1922 has created conditions favorable for study of this sort. The Fund has been used to support a program of child study in children's clinics and nursery schools at such University centers as Columbia, Iowa, California and others. Reports of these institutions, along with physicians' and psychologists' records, form a whole which presents a complete study of child development. Miss Hill and Dr. Van Alstyne have taken a cross-section view of the information, resulting in a forty-one double-column page report. As Professor Patty Hill says in her foreword, this book should lead to "a sympathetic realization of the difficulties which a little child faces"—even In learning to eat his luncheon,—"and to an intelligent direction of the steps through which he finally wins his independence."

ART MUSEUM ADDS TO REGENCE ROOM

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An important addition to the French collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts was made recently when the Museum purchased a French cartel clock of the eighteenth century. It is a pendulum clock. Of gilt bronze wrought in a design of natural motifs, it reflects the fanciful mind of this last period of decorative arts. A little Chinese boy holding a parasol rests gaily on top of the clock, around which boldly modeled leaves, flowers, and panels of fretwork are gracefully interwoven.

The clock is unmarked but similarity to a signed one by Caffieri in the Jones Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum suggests that it may have issued from the shop of these well-known Parisian watch and clock makers. It will hang in the Regence Room in the new wing of the Museum.

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Out From Dreams and Theories

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The Personnel Bureau announces that the following scholarships and fellowships are open to Wellesley graduates for further study in economics and social research for the year 1931-1932.

Brown University

Twelve scholarships covering tuition for study in any department.

Six half-time assistantships between $750 and $900. Tuition of $150 not included. Five of these are reading assistants in connection with specific courses in the Department; the other is a research assistant in the Brown Bureau of Business Research.

Application should be made before March first.

Bryn Mawr

Twenty graduate scholarships of $400 for study of any subject.

Robert G. Valentine Scholarship of $400 for Social Economy and Social Research.

Several Grace H. Dodge Memorial Scholarships of $400 for Industrial Relations.

Holders of scholarships are allowed to do a small amount of teaching or other paid work. Applications should be made by March 1.

Tufts College

Eight Braker Teaching Fellowships with stipend of $1000 plus tuition. Half time to teaching and half to graduate study.

Applications should be received by March 1st, addressed to Head of Department of Economics and Sociology.

Yale University

Several University Fellowships yielding $350 to $400.

The Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fifteen Fellowships in Social Work, each supplemented by an Interneship in a specialized agency, covering, in all, twenty-one months of graduate training in preparation for specialized social work. Fellowship stipend of $800 inclusive of tuition and fees for the full two-year course of study of the school, and with its accompanying Interneship, carrying a salary of $1000 during the second year of study (eleven months), leads to the Preliminary Certificate and the Vocational Certificate (in a special field). Special fields are: Family social case work; social case work with children; medical social case work; and psychiatric social work.

Certain additional fellowships, on the same basis, may become available in these and other fields.

Application by April 1.

Other scholarships and students' aids open for public health nursing and social work.

Northwestern University (Total of 24 appointments).

Three assistantships of $900 with tuition not included for the study of Economics.

Three Assistantships of $800 with tuition not included for the study of Economics.

One Assistantship of $4000 with tuition not included for the study of Economics.

Two Research Assistantships of $650 each plus tuition for the Bureau of Business Research.

One Junior Research Assistantship in Public Utilities of $500 plus tuition in the Institute for Economic Research.

Two Scholarships in Public Utilities of $500 plus tuition in the Institute for Economic Research.

Three Teaching Fellowships of $900-$1000 plus tuition.

Three Teaching Fellowships of $300-$500 each plus tuition.

Four Graduate Assistantships of $200 each plus tuition.

Two Tuition Scholarships.

Applications to be filed by Mar. 1, with the Committee on Graduate Studies, Commerce Building, Evanston, Ill.

FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES

The Personnel Bureau also announces the following opportunities for Wellesley graduates:

106. Research Assistant in Personnel Administration. Salary $3200 a year. Application form 2600, which is required, may be secured from the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., and must be on file at that address not later than February 4, 1931. The vacancy to be filled is under the Personnel Classification Board. The duties of the Research Assistant will be to make studies and write reports on assigned problems in the field of personnel classification and salary standardization as applied to positions in the Federal Government.
107. Private secretary to the president of a college in Virginia. The work involves keeping files and records and doing stenographic work. Position must be filled soon.

POSITIONS IN CHINA

There are several positions open on the faculty and staff of Lingnan University, Canton, China, for the session beginning next September. The Trustees of the University pay all travel expenses for teachers and other staff members, provide satisfactory living accommodations, carry a moderate amount of insurance together with a small reserve fund, and furnish without charge medical, dental and ocular attention. Salary is based upon the cost of living at Canton, and is sufficient to provide comfortably for all requirements. Candidates who are interested in the following positions may secure further information from the Personnel Bureau.

English—Four teachers for the College of Arts and Sciences. It is distinctly desired that these teachers shall have pursued post-graduate studies, or have had considerable experience in teaching. One of the four should hold the Ph. D. degree, and should have specialized in Comparative Literature.

Education—A teacher of Educational Psychology. This teacher should hold the Ph. D. degree. Candidates not holding this degree, however, but experienced and otherwise unusually well qualified will be considered.

Chemistry—A teacher whose special field would be Organic Chemistry. A certain amount of post-graduate work is prerequisite for appointment. Experience in teaching would be an added asset.

Biology—Two teachers. One should have specialized in Vertebrate Zoology and one in Entomology. Each should hold at least the degree of M. A. if not that of Ph. D.

Physical Director—A teacher thoroughly trained in Physical Education.

Secretary—One thoroughly qualified stenographer and office secretary.

LECTURE PROGRAM

The Personnel Bureau announces its schedule for the rest of the academic years as follows:

Monday, February 16
Vocation Opportunities in Psychology.
Dr. Eleanor A. McC. Gamble, Professor of Psychology, Wellesley College.
T. Z. E. House, 4:40 P. M. Tea 4:15 P. M.

Tuesday, February 17
The Mechanics of Getting a Job.
Miss H. Adele Howe, former Director of the Employers and Executives Exchange, Boston.
Room 124, Founders Hall, 4:40 P. M.

Wednesday, February 25
Library Work.
Miss June R. Donnelly, Director of the School of Library Science, Simmons College.
Shakespeare House, 4:40 P. M. Tea 4:15 P. M.

Tuesday, March 10
Secretarial Work.
Miss Mary E. Ladd, Wellesley, '27.
Miss Rosamond Barney, Wellesley, '23.
Mrs. Stuart W. Miller, Wellesley, '15.
Z. A. House, 4:40 P. M. Tea 4:15 P.M.

Wednesday, March 11
Field Trip to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Register at the Personnel Bureau by March 9th. Limited to twenty students.

Friday, March 13
Museum Work.
Miss Katherine Coffey, of the Newark Museum Staff.
Phi Sigma House, 4:40 P. M. Tea 4:15 P. M.

Monday, March 16
Field Trip to the Home for Little Wanderers, to illustrate types of Social work with children.
Register at the Personnel Bureau by March 14th.

Tuesday, March 17
Advertising.
Miss Laurice Moreland, of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc., of Boston.
A. K. X. House, 4:40 P. M. Tea 4:15 P. M.
Miss Barbara Munson, of the Yale School of Nursing, will confer with students interested in nursing.
Make appointments at the Personnel Bureau by March 16th.

Monday, April 13
Field Trip to Children's Museum of Boston. Register with the Personnel Bureau by April 11th.

Thursday, April 23, and Friday, Apr. 24
Group Discussions.
Miss Florence Jackson, Consultant in the Personnel Bureau.
Thursday, April 23.
4:30 P.M. Buying and Selling.
5:15 P.M. Public Health.
Friday, April 24.
4:30 P.M. Personnel Work.
Shakespeare House Tea 4:00 P.M.
Miss Jackson will hold individual conferences 8:45 A.M.-4:00 P.M. and 7:30-9:00 P.M. on these two days.
Make appointments for these conferences at the Personnel Bureau by April 20th.

VOCATIONAL INFORMATION COMMITTEE

This year's Vocational Information Committee is as follows:

Ellen Trull, Chairman	1931
Alla Hood	1931
Jean March	1931
Miriam K. Stokes	1931
Henriette Ahrens	1932
Jean Bullinger	1932
Silence Wilson	1932
Margaret Broomell	1933
Jo Day	1933
Grace Merritt	1933
Elsa Buerk	1934
Elsie Fowler	1934
Jean Hogenauer	1934
Mary White	1934

ELEKTRA PRESENTED IN MODERN VERSION

Of particular interest to New York theatergoers last week was the arrival in that city of the Greek actress Marika Cotopouli and her Greek Company in a presentation of *Elektra*. Madame Cotopouli is hailed as the greatest actress of modern Greece, and by some as without peer in Europe. The story of the avenger of Agamemnon which she has chosen for her first American appearance is given in the modern version by Hugo von Hofmannsthal. This use of a modern Greek version instead of an ancient original has been severely criticized by dramatic critics of the "purist" school. According to Madame Cotopouli, however, the criticism is ungrounded. She contends that she is justified in using the Von Hofmannsthal version since it comes more vividly to the modern mind, with no particular violence to the classic.

But beyond all caviling, the first Greek visitor to the American stage is acclaimed by all for her personality and ability. According to J. Brooks Atkinson of the *Times*, she is "a distinguished artist of remarkable emotional capacities." The production of the play has also been praised by all the critics.

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Sweaters, formerly $3.00, now $1.95.
Knitted suits and dresses, formerly to $25.00, now $8.50.
Summer dresses, formerly to $29.50, now $4.95, $7.50, $9.50.
Hats, formerly to $15, now $3.85.
J. P. O'Connor Co.
157 Tremont St.
Boston, Mass.

CALENDAR

Wednesday, January 21: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Virginia Thayer '31 will lead.

Thursday, January 22: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Myra Le Sourd '31 will lead.

4:30 P. M., Billings Hall. All College meeting. Administrators, faculty and students. Report of Detroit Student-Faculty Conference which was held during vacation.

*8:00 P. M., (punctually) Alumnae Hall. Buda Pesth String Quartette. Fifth in the Concert Series. Tickets, $1.50, may be secured at the Wellesley Thrift Shop or at the box office.

Friday, January 23: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Myrtilla Avery will lead.

8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. Alumnae Tradition Night. Open to all members of the College. Some seats will be reserved for the faculty until 7:45.

Saturday, January 24: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

2:00 P. M., Room 126 Founders Hall. Mr. Curtis will discuss "Recent Developments in American Foreign Policy" for the benefit of students interested in the New York Times Current History Examination.

Sunday, January 25: *11:00 A. M., Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Reverend Bernard C. Clausen, The First Baptist Church, Syracuse, New York.

6:00 P. M., Horton House Club.

7:30 P. M., Agora House. All College Vespers. Miss McElroy of the Bible Department will lead.

Monday, January 26: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead. No recitations.

7:30-9:30 P. M., (if the sky be clear) Whitin Observatory will be open to all members of the College and their friends. The telescopes will be used for observing the Moon and the Planets Jupiter and Mars.

Tuesday, January 27: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. The Reverend Boynton Merrill, a Trustee of the College, will lead.

*8:30 A. M., Morning Chapel. Mr. Kirkpatrick will play the organ. (See notes below)

Examinations begin.

Wednesday January 28: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Marjorie Merrill '31 will lead. Special music, as usual, will follow the Service.

Examinations.

NOTES: *WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY. Exhibitions of first editions and manuscripts to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Emily Dickinson and Christina Rossetti. South Exhibition Hall.

Exhibition of books illustrative of early science and education. Upstairs hall at front of building.

*MEMORIAL CHAPEL. 8:30-8:45 A. M., During examinations Mr. Kirkpatrick will give informal organ recitals after the regular morning chapel.

*Open to the Public.

SOCIETIES HOLD PROGRAM MEETINGS

(*Continued from Page* 1, Col. 3)

most representative were selected. The program was as follows:

Portrait of a Man	Hals
Model	Trimby
Critic	Breyer
Sub-critic	Sutherland
The Jester	Hals
Model	Pringle
Critic	Sze
Sub-critic	Shennan
Portrait of Self	Rembrandt
Model	Terry
Critic	Long
Sub-critic	Conway
Marchesa Durazzio	Van Dyke
Model	Robison
Critic	Luey
Sub-critic	Craig
Self-Portrait	Dürer
Model	Wheeler
Critic	Hobbie
Sub-critic	Eldredga

Zeta Alpha, in conjunction with work on the Comedy of Manners, presented Jeannette Marks' *Welsh Honeymoon*, a short one-act play in dialect with the following cast:

Varasour Jones	Janet Hill
Catherine Jones	Margaret White
Eiler Morris	Cecille Truesdell
Howell Howell	Margaret Moynihan

Last year's innovation of program meetings open to interested sophomores and juniors has reverted this year to the closed meetings, open only to society members, because the societies felt that the small amount of preparation which they of necessity gave to their meetings did not allow a fair representation of their work. More time is spent, however, by each society on its semi-open and to this interested undergraduates are invited.

Another 1930 change is the holding of all program meetings on the same night. This was arranged by the Social Calendar Committee because of the unusually crowded schedule of events.

Two more program meetings will be held in the spring as well as two open houses in each of the societies when sophomores and juniors are welcome.

CHAPEL NOTICE

During the Mid-year Examination Period

Brief Organ Recitals

After Morning Chapel Services

INSTITUTIONS ARE TODAY'S ANATHEMA

An attack against modern institutions and a plea for the recognition of the individual are contained in *Our Institutional Habits*, an article by Floyd H. Allport in the January *Harper's* magazine. Mr. Allport, professor of social and political psychology at Syracuse University, inquires whether our habits are progress or slavery and proceeds to show that in his mind they are slavery.

An eminent philosopher of today argues that two of the greatest evils of modern technology are competitive business enterprise and modern warfare, mass production and mass destruction. He overlooks the fact, however, that these evils could not exist if our economic institutions had not already grown to their present proportions. There is a deep psychological problem behind all this. It is undeniable that habits of organized industry have brought great benefits of living to the average person, but it is equally undeniable that much of the corruption, of the mismanagement, of the injustices of modern society arise not from the failure to find the right kind of organization, but from the fact of organization itself.

Today's business world contains many examples of the conditions which come as a result of our present organization. Human beings must become a part of a mechanism, they must regulate their lives at the speed at which the social organism goes. The directors of the organism, ignoring the differences in individuals, have set their machine at a rate of speed as near maximum as possible, with the result that the health of workers is always in danger. The nearer the institutionalist approaches his goal of perfect efficiency the more individuals are cast aside to perish. If one is unable to find a place in the framework of economic institution one is utterly lost.

Relationships of Primitives Different

In absolute contrast to modern business methods is the relationship which might exist between two primitive men, one of whom provides food and shelter to the other in return for weapons, equipment, and clothing. Today the producers and consumers never meet. Buying and selling go on through the indirect action of mythical corporate personalities which by legal fiction are imagined to behave like individuals. The circle of production, consumption and exchange is not completed, but follows the will of someone who exploits it. Each corporation in the business world endeavors to stimulate demand, and finally business runs away. Depression follows inevitably.

Institutional behavior has brought material progress, but it has also brought modern warfare. War, too, has suffered from organization; it has become a slaughter house for individuals on both sides, in which they are ruthlessly sacrificed in order that the Nation may prosper, new markets be won, the wheels of industry spin more rapidly.

The cultural determinists, who form a school of social scientists, see as a remedy for modern society the equalization of the development of culture so that frictions resulting from uncoordinated social changes will be as light as possible. Mr. Allport believes, on the contrary, not that we should submit to the control of culture, but that we should control it. Modern wars are fought through institutions; therefore when we have broken up fictitious military organisms into the reality of living individuals, international warfare will be no more. The cultural gap lies within human beings; the remedy lies in appreciation of the inner conflict and the determination to restore ourselves to the full integrity of individual life.

Fundamentally we are no wiser and no more secure than our forefathers: the Indian has been replaced by the racketeer. Our problems are simply those of society, not of nature, and each advancement brings new peril. In spite of the gloomy outlook, however, the well-being of the individual will become the ultimate standard of life.

GERMANY CONFRONTS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Otto Braun, Prime Minister of Prussia and leader of the German Socialists, predicted recently that the present winter would prove the most crucial through which Germany had passed during the twelve years of the republic. His forecast appears likely to be confirmed. Unemployment is growing; salaries and wages are being drastically cut; new land taxes, poll taxes and consumption taxes are being imposed; the cities and States, like the Reich, are overwhelmed by debt; the municipal elections just held have shown a renewed swing to the extreme right represented by Adolph Hitler and his followers.

In Berlin these days one senses in a hundred ways the general feeling of uncertainty and disquietude as to Germany's future—politically, economically, socially—and the staggering problems her leaders face. So many things are hanging in the balance, so many issues demanding solution. Germany is feeling her way, slowly and laboriously, toward a new position in a changed world. The old imperial Germany—save in the minds of a few die-hards—is as dead as the old Europe of 1914; the new republican Germany is still in process of construction.

The outcome may depend upon other nations quite as much as upon Germany herself. No nation is self-sufficing, but Germany's destiny is singularly bound up with that of foreign countries. For she is handicapped by restrictions imposed by the peace treaty; by industrial stress arising from her shrunken frontiers, her reparations payments and the economic earthquake that is shaking the entire world; by disputes with her neighbors over the Polish Corridor, Upper Silesia and the Saar—as well as by internal conflicts, such as that between Prussia and the smaller States, and by the social division so sharply accentuated by the recently increased strength of the Communists and the "Nazis" or Hitlerites.

International relations in Europe are more disturbed today than at any time since the invasion of the Ruhr, and this external uncertainty adds to Germany's burden as she struggles to find her path in a Europe which is almost as unsettled and restless as she.

A Struggle Against Odds

Thus the new German Republic, proclaimed in a crucial moment when an Emperor had deserted and there was no authority to take his place, has had to struggle for its life against the heaviest of odds—in circumstances that scarcely could have been more unfavorable. It had to make peace, to pay a crushing indemnity, to surrender vast territories, to reorganize an economic system shattered by the war, to rally a defeated and demoralized nation, to win the confidence of the German people in a time when one European nation after another was turning away from parlimentary government in favor of personal authority.

Though it has weathered many storms, the German Republic can hardly yet be said to be secure. By virtue of the semi-dictatorial powers authorized by the Constitution—the promulgation of certain laws by Presidential decree—and through the momentary support of the Socialists, who prefer a moderate government to the risk of a reactionary one, Dr. Bruening has managed so far to hold out against the pressure of the "Nazis" and to take the preliminary steps toward the general financial housecleaning that is so urgent.

For Germany's present crisis is primarily economic, a direct result of the violent industrial shock the country received a year ago, when prices suddenly dropped and consumption fell off. The world economic slump happened to coincide with the virtual completion of a vast program of industrial reconstruction in Germany. Germany had been rebuilding and "rationalizing" her factories, and this meant orders for steel and machines and employment for thousands of workmen. The German industrial machine was modernized on American lines, overstimulated by borrowed capital and geared up to a high rate of production. Technically it was superior to that of any other country, excepting America, its model. It was ready to pour forth goods at as rapid a rate as the market could absorb them—to expand the exports which Germany must sell in order to pay reparations.

Depressions and Reparations

The industrial slump complicated the reparations question. Germany had financed her payments largely through loans from America, but now those loans were greatly diminished. Moreover, the purchasing power of gold had increased as prices fell, necessitating, the Germans contend, a proportionate reduction in reparations payments. But the reparations payments are designed to cover payments on interallied debts which are independent of fluctuations in the value of gold. Thus, the whole problem of reparations and debts, which had appeared to be settled for some time, is suddenly raised again.

Severe retrenchment all around is the policy of Germany today. The government, faced with a heavy deficit, has reduced all official salaries and called for a lowering of wages and prices. Nearly every business has cut the payments to its employes, from manager to laborer. It is hoped that, by cutting costs of production, Germany can make up in the foreign market the loss caused by decreased purchasing power at home.

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